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CIVIL DEFENCE IS COMMON SENSE

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SURVIVAL

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THE HONOURABLE L. C. HALMRAST
MINISTER

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 10

JULY 1963

ARNOLD J. LAVOIE
CO-ORDINATOR

"Well in my opinion we DON'T come under the sprinkling regulations."

See "SURVIVING FIRE EFFECTS" Page Five.

ALBERTA EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION

ALBERTA C.D.
IN PEACETIME

PROMPT WORK SAVES LIFE

Volunteer workers of the Wapiti Civil Defence Unit again rendered community service by manning a first aid trailer at the Rio Grande Sports Day, July 1, and at the TeePee Creek Stampede, July 3 and 4, treating 14 patients, two of whom were later admitted to Hospital suffering from concussion, at the former, and 35 victims, five of whom required subsequent hospitalization, at the latter event.

Unit Director Jack Roy and his attractive wife were credited with saving one life following an unusual accident, described by the Grande Prairie Herald-Tribune, as follows:

"Two brothers from British Columbia were entered in a relay horse race . . . Thousands watched helplessly as the two boys raced towards each other, then crashed head-on . . . Many of those near thought one of them was dead. Pushing combined with hysteria prevented first aid men on the scene from giving expert help. A slight distraction by another rider gave them the few seconds they needed to save the boy's life. In the smashup, Hollingshead had swallowed his tongue. By the time rescue workers shouldered their way to his side, he was unconscious and his face was badly discolored from lack of air. First aid workers quickly removed the obstruction, and the rider began to breath once more. Speedily, the lad was loaded on a stretcher and taken to hospital in Grande Prairie . . . One horse died and the other suffered a dislocated shoulder in the smashup."

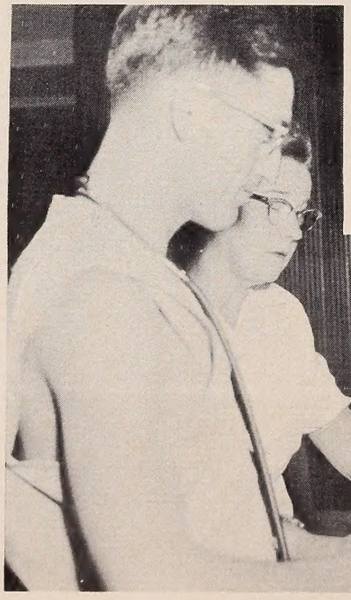
We wonder if the opponents of Civil Defence would change their views if they, or a loved one, had received this life-saving help from trained volunteers.

GRANDE PRAIRIE HOSPITAL DISASTER EXERCISE

The co-operation of almost every group or organization in the city on June 26, resulted in 30 "casualties" of a supposed air disaster, made up to look their parts with horrifying realism, being transported in make-shift "ambulances" to hospital, carried on stretchers to a quickly devised reception area, and treatment commenced, all in 55 minutes. In 20 minutes more all the injured were sorted and transported to various departments and were receiving proper medical aid.

Police, Rescue, Communication and other services were tested with realism and the hospital staff, many called in during off-duty hours, responded wonderfully. One whole ward was evacuated to make room for "burn" and "shock" victims.

Dr. Bob Duncan, Director of Emergency Health Services praised all concerned and stated that the work of the hospital was excellent. Hospital Emergency Co-ordinator, Dr. John Nelson claimed that the exercise was beneficial and showed staff what would be required of them in the event of a real emergency.



Right, a badly burned "victim", still wearing his make-up, joins his fellow "patients" for a well-earned cup of coffee after the exercise.

A "patient" in shock is examined in the hospitals triage area before being sent to the appropriate department for comprehensive treatment. No detail of realism was overlooked even to having volunteers play the part of anxious relatives, harassing hospital staff for news.

Survival is published monthly by Alberta Emergency Measures. In addition to publishing articles which reflect Provincial Government policy, Survival may also publish items by private individuals on subjects of current interest. The views of such contributors are not necessarily subscribed to by the government.

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SHELTERS - YES or NO?

Condensed from "Do we want Fallout Shelters?" by Seville Chapman, in the February, 1963, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. Mr. Chapman is a member of the board of directors of Cornell University's Aeronautical Laboratory and director of the physics division.

As a nation we must respond to the nuclear peril with a strong political and moral program for peace. The choice between peace and war is unfortunately not ours alone to make. We must maintain deterrent forces and military defenses. Here the important issue of fallout shelters confronts us.

If you are inside most large buildings or in the basement below ground at home, your exposure to radiation is reduced to perhaps one tenth of what you would receive outside; this is a protection factor of ten. A shelter is considered only if its protection factor is 100, although in the absence of a shelter, anything is better than nothing.

The principal argument in favour of shelters is that they can save the lives of many people, perhaps 90 per cent of those who might otherwise die. These people can work to rebuild civilization. The principal arguments against shelters are that they cost money and are undesirable for what may be called emotional reasons.

It is said that no shelter can protect against a direct hit, which is true. **But an elementary calculation shows that at least 99 per cent of the area of the country cannot be in the region of total destruction and that most people do not live in such areas.** The most likely targets are military installations and possibly a few cities. Most cities will probably not be attacked, that is, if there is an attack at all.

Nuclear war would be the greatest tragedy of all times, it is to be avoided at all costs, without loss of human dignity. Your chances depend on the unknown attack plan, the unknown size of the weapon, the unknown distance you will be from the burst, the unknown weather. But is this so different from anything else in life? You estimate the chances (and while some people may be lucky or unlucky, the averages will work out); you consider the costs (in money, time and effort); you determine what the advantages are of certain alternate programs (including none at all); you make decisions, and (individually or in concert with the community) proceed with your decision.

It is said that even if the shelter protects against radiation, there will be fires and you will die anyway. This is a good argument against bad or inadequate shelters, but not true of properly made shelters. If there is enough concrete or earth around you to protect you for the few hours the fire is near you and if your shelter door can be closed tightly to prevent carbon monoxide from leaking in, then you may have a rather uncomfortable level of exhaled carbon dioxide inside a too warm shelter for a hew hours but you will survive. **Great fires are unlikely in suburbs where there is less than 20 per cent overall roof area.**

Life would not be luxurious or easy afterwards in a devastated world, but it is not that way for most people even today. This country would have a lot of surplus food available, if it were stored properly. **It would be arrogant to deny future generations the privilege of living as good a life as they can make for themselves.**

It is said that war will not come and that money spent on shelters will be wasted. Even though his house may never burn, almost everyone insures his property against fire. It deterrence fails or if there is an accidental, escalated, miscalculated or catalytic war, shelters are insurance.

It is said that it is better to work for peace than to build shelters. There is good reason to do both. In the sense that a country with shelters is less subject to blackmail, shelters contribute to peace.

It is said that shelters are provocative and may make it easier for an enemy country to argue that we are about to start a war and that they had better attack us before we attack them. Although a Polaris submarine lying off an enemy's shore ready to fire megatons in a moment is obviously more dangerous than an amount of concrete back in the U.S.

Because the public is confused about shelters there is a major problem in informing people of the facts. First, in a situation as complicated as defense against a nuclear war, almost everything is true in some context and untrue in a different one. Second, situations and procedures are quite different in four distinct types of areas: ground zero areas, target areas, remote areas, and fringe areas. The neglect of this second point has been the root of much confusion.

A ground zero area is a region within a mile or two of where the weapon goes off. It does not matter what kind of a shelter you are in; the shelter and you are both destroyed.

A target area is a region from about one to say three or five miles from a target. In such an area the situation is simple. Either you are in a high-grade shelter when the bomb goes off, or all your problems vanish. Fortunately only a small fraction of our people live in ground zero or target areas.

A remote area is one more than 50 or 100 miles from a target. The shelter problem is simple. There will be at least an hour, and probably several hours of confirmed warning. No structures like houses will be damaged and there will be no serious injuries. **Practically all you have to do is get into a rather modest shelter (since the radiation will have decayed considerably before it reaches you) and then after an appropriate time, a few days or more, come out and begin the difficult job of getting the country going again.**

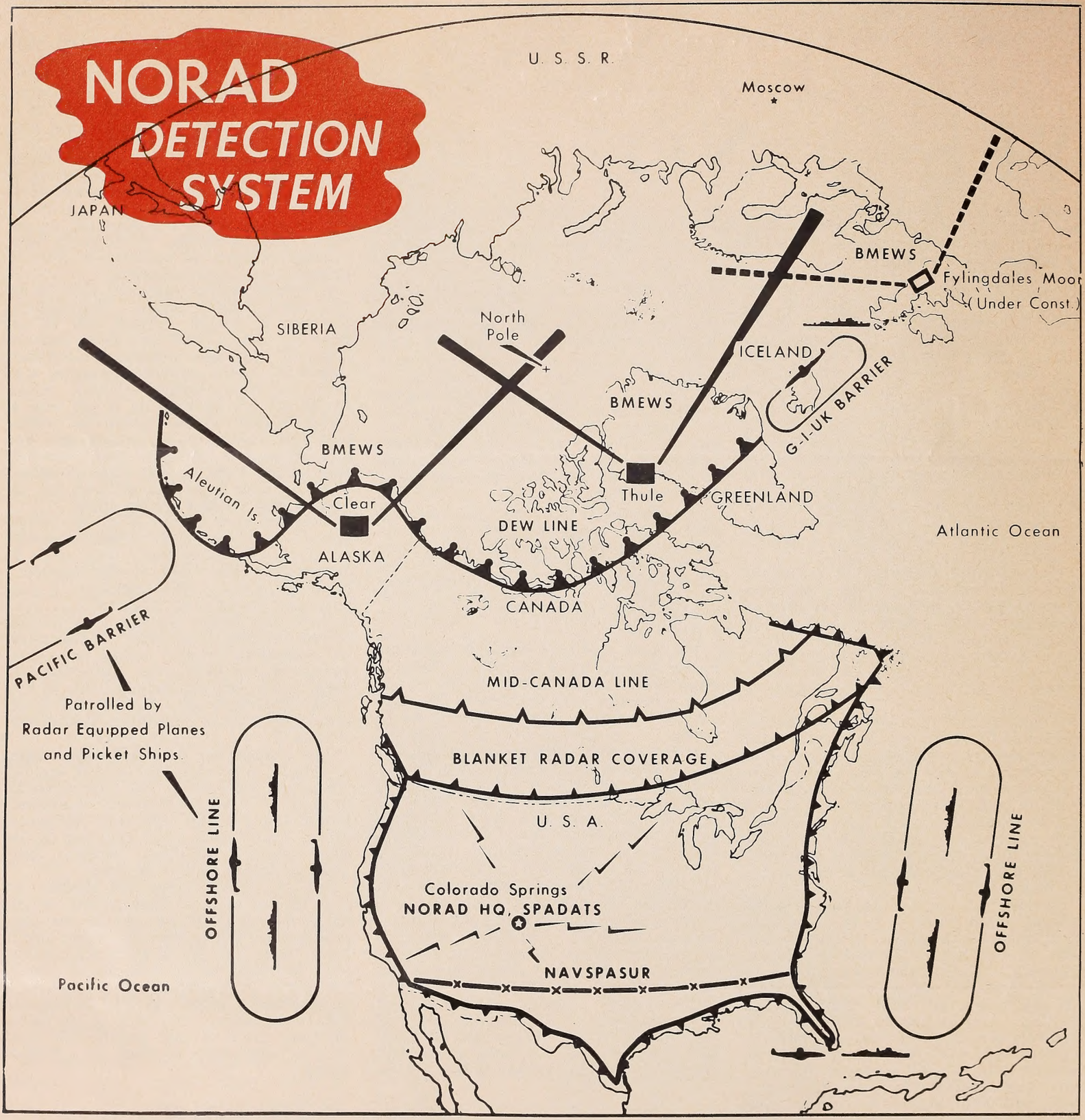
A fringe area is one 50 to 100 miles beyond the target area. (There is really no precise range for each area, since it depends on the yield of the weapon.) In a fringe area, what happens to you depends critically on what kind of protection you have. Fallout may arrive in ten minutes to an hour. **If you have no protection, almost surely you will perish; if you have good protection, almost surely, you will survive.** One of the things important in a fringe area is to avoid the trap of providing inadequate shelter.

The criteria for a good shelter relate to fallout protection; protection against chemical, biological, and radiological weapons; blast protection; auxiliary power and fuel, for light and communication; water and food; sleeping facilities; sanitary facilities; medical supplies; discipline and recreation.

No one should infer that shelter represent the only problem in our international affairs. If we survive our present nuclear peril, there are other problems. But if we are to solve these problems, we must be alive to do so. Shelters are a form of insurance. We intend to prevent a tragic nuclear holocaust, but if we should not and if we have shelters, some of our people will survive to begin anew to work for a better world.

The one who wasn't interested !

(from "Zivilschutz")



Protecting the North American continent from aerospace attack is a wide-spread electronic screen stretching from the Arctic to the Mexican border and from the mid-Pacific to the United Kingdom. At three locations across the top of the world—Clear, Alaska; Thule, Greenland; and later this year Fylingdales Moor, England — massive radar antennas of the Ballistic Missile Eary Warning System (BMEWS) reach out electronically for 3000 miles to give 15 minutes warning time of an ICBM attack over the Arctic. Against the manned bomber threat, NORAD employs three warning and detection lines in Canada—The Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line, the Mid-Canada Line, and the Pinetree radar system across the middle of the continent—coupled with a ring of radars around continental United States providing a blanket radar coverage. Off-shore extensions of this network include the Pacific Barrier on the west and G-I-UK Barrier (Greenland, Iceland, United Kingdom) on the east. These extensions of the DEW Line are patrolled by radar-equipped Super Constellations of the U.S. Navy. Off both coasts, Navy picket ships and USAF Super Constellations extend radar coverage far out to sea, and between Florida and Cuba. A picket ship also is assigned to the G-I-UK Barrier. In space, the Navy's Space Surveillance System (NAVSPASUR), an electronic fence across the southern United States, and the Air Force's Space Track System track all man-made objects in space and feed information to the Space Detection and Tracking System (SPADATS) at NORAD headquarters. All elements are in constant communication with NORAD'S combat operations center at Colorado Springs, Colorado. (Official Norad Photo)

Surviving FIRE EFFECTS

Condensed from Surviving Fire Effects of Nuclear Detonations by Dr. A. Broido, Physical chemist with the U.S. Forest Service, Berkeley, California, engaged in basic research on the chemistry of fire, in The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, March 1963

In recent analysis of the effects of nuclear weapons, fire effects have been receiving belated recognition as potentially more damaging than either blast or fallout effects. It is becoming increasingly clear that any effective Civil Defence program must find means of minimizing fire effects. The problem is not confined to wartime; mass fires may occur in peacetime, too, started by earthquakes or a rambunctious cow kicking over a lantern.

We find, unfortunately, all too much practical experience to draw upon. London in 1666, Moscow in 1812, Chicago in 1871, San Francisco in 1906 are perhaps the best known examples. Less well known are the large forest fires that have covered millions of acres. On October 8, 1871, fires in Wisconsin and Michigan burned almost four million acres with a loss of life many times greater than was experienced in Chicago. In August, 1910, a fire in Idaho and Montana burned more than three million acres and as recently as 1950, fire destroyed almost two million acres of Fort Yukon, Alaska. Fires covering hundreds of thousands of acres can be expected every year in the United States, Canada, Australia and South America.

The bombing attacks of World War II, however, added a new dimension to the fire problem. Large areas could now be ignited simultaneously, enveloping whole cities and burning them in a matter of hours. The old city section of Hamburg took four days to burn in 1842. In contrast, in the fire raid on Hamburg on July 27, 1943, two-thirds of all the buildings in a five squars mile area were ablaze within 20 minutes. Within a few hours the fire had begun to run out of fuel and die down, although hot rubble heaps made large areas unapproachable for several days.

There is a tendency to forget that even before atomic weapons at the end of World War II, such total devastation had been inflicted by conventional fire attacks on cities in Germany and Japan. A fire raid on Tokyo on March 9, 1945, caused a mass fire which destroyed an area of 16 square miles (compared with less than five square miles in Hiroshima and less than two in Nagasaki) and caused more than 80,000 deaths and more than 100,000 injuries, perhaps more casualties than Hiroshima and Nagasaki combined.

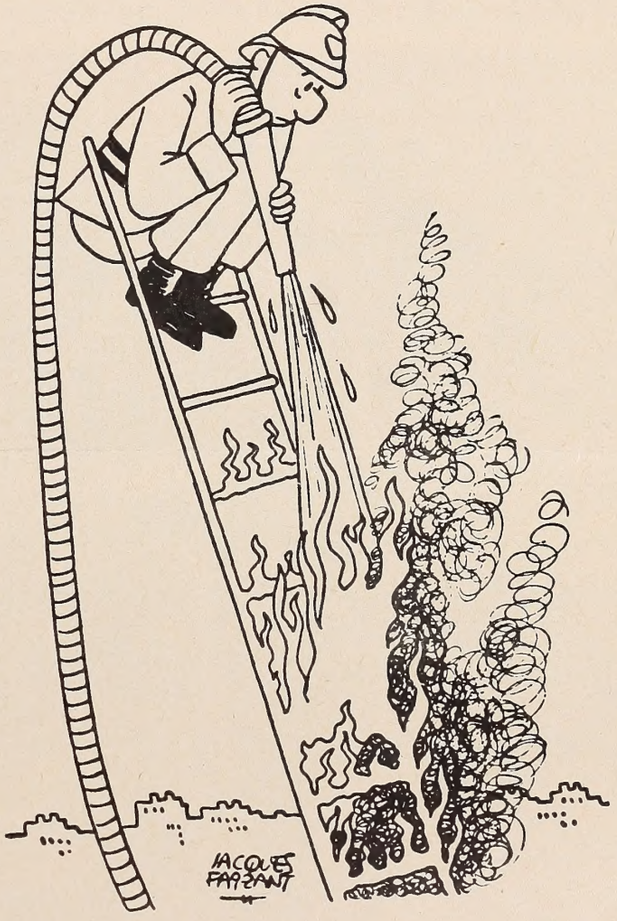
Since World War II, major improvements have been made to our weapons of destruction and little, if anything, done to decrease the fire vulnerability of our surroundings. Therefore, we can expect future conflicts to be even more catastrophic. Where mass fire used to burn until stopped by a body of water or other natural fire-break, in future, fires may be ignited on both sides of such a break.

Fires already observed have been sufficiently large that no new factors are expected which would significantly influence the environment within a fire zone. For example, air, constituting the violent indrafts so characteristic of a fire storm, penetrates less than half a mile into a fire area before being turned upward—drawn into the rising plume of hot gases. Inside these limits, air to feed the fire comes as a result of mixing with the atmosphere above, rather than laterally. Thus to people in the centre of a mass fire a mile or so in diameter, the fire is already infinitely large and their environment would be no different if the fire were ten or 100 or 1,000 times larger.

Once a mass fire has formed, the usual prognosis for people trapped within the fire area is not very favourable. The most pessimistic sources of information are discouraging. Often cited as what might be expected in underground shelters in a fire storm are the many victims found dead in "shelters" in cities such as Hamburg.

These statements overlook the fact that the so-called shelters which served as death traps were all located in the basements of typical, many-storied, well-built structures. When these structures were gutted by fire, people in basement shelters could certainly be first asphyxiated and then cremated. However, official records show that more than 85% of the 280,000 people in the fire storm of Hamburg survived—including practically all of the more than 50,000 who sought refuge in bunkers, covered trenches, and other non-basement shelters. Also overlooked are such facts as the survival near ground zero at Nagasaki of several hundred people who bothered to enter their hillside tunnel shelters, and the survival of scores of experienced forest fire fighters in tunnels, caves or even under well-soaked blankets in a cleared area in the middle of a roaring inferno.

Anything which causes the fire to burn more intensely, must also shorten the burning period, and all things considered, experimental results indicate



(From "Protection Civile")

SURVIVING FIRE EFFECTS

(Continued from page five)

that with certain precautions, survival in simple underground shelters in the middle of a fire zone is highly probable.

People trapped in the open or in combustible structures in mass fire areas will succumb from a large variety of effects. In the same category may also be included effects on people in makeshift combustible shelters in the basements of combustible residences. Since rubble may smolder for days, producing high temperatures and toxic atmosphere, shelters (and in particular shelter vents) located where they will be covered by deep piles of hot rubble, offer little protection, except in the case of reinforced concrete shelters located deep underground with an independent supply of conditioned air. Suppose, however, that you are in a simple backyard shelter located so that neither the shelter nor its vent can be covered by rubble, with three feet of earth overhead and a mass fire raging around you. What can happen inside this shelter?

One claim has been made that the air will be sucked out of the shelter, implying the creation of an extreme vacuum overhead. There is no evidence to indicate anything but a very slight drop in pressure can possibly occur.

Another argument is that the fire will consume all the oxygen in the vicinity. There is a close relationship between the amount of oxygen necessary for human survival and the amount necessary for combustion. Thus the continuation of active burning may be considered sufficient evidence that the oxygen concentration has not dropped below that necessary for survival.

The next argument is that large quantities of carbon monoxide and other toxic gases will be produced and drawn into the shelter. A concentration above one per cent of carbon monoxide can cause death in one to three minutes and concentrations as high as seven per cent have been measured in large fires. However, it has already been mentioned that the amount of fuel in a single location is consumed in an hour or two at the most. Almost any shelter big enough to get into, is habitable for an hour or two without any elaborate precautions. If you can close down your ventilation system for an hour or so, you should have little difficulty surviving the flames overhead, provided your vent is located so that it will not be buried by rubble.

Heat transferred through three feet of earth or its equivalent, during the period of an hour or two, is negligible; the only problem would result from smoldering rubble piled high above the shelter.

The thermal and fire effects of nuclear detonations may, under the right circumstances, be more damaging than any other effect of these detonations. The fires that are produced may be larger than any previously observed. Nevertheless, a careful look at experiences of the past permits a reasonable prediction of effects to be expected in such large fires. Casualty figures such as those reported for the fire storm at Hamburg—40,000 to 60,00 deaths as compared to only 250 in the burning of Chicago—are horrifying. Yet the survival of a large majorty of the people at Hamburg, and in particular those in bunkers, covered trenches and other non-basement shelters, indicates that the situation in a fire storm is not hopeless and that statements that all life ceases represent a considerable exaggeration. Unlike the fallout hazard, the fire hazard is not restricted to wartime situations. A fallout shelter can be properly located, to provide protection from fire also. People who are now planning to build shelters should weigh very carefully this additional protective asset.

Mm-mm GOOD

EATING ALFRESCO

Minister Responsible Alberta Emergency Measures, L. C. Halmrast, (right) and Co-ordinator Arnold Lavoie, relish plates of stew prepared in field kitchens built from concrete blocks, of the kind which might be constructed for the feeding of evacuees. The lunch was served during the first Welfare Emergency Feeding Course held at the Alberta Civil Defence School, June 17 to 21.

Some 360 people enjoyed the meal which included an apple pudding and beverage, prepared by 28 Chiefs of Emergency Feeding under the guidance of three home economists, who acted in an advisory capacity. Starting from scratch at 8:30 a.m., the meal was ready for serving a full hour before the noon deadline, and demonstrated how a delicious and satisfying meal can be cooked in a single container, using basic cooking methods.

Several gallons of stew, surplus after the exercise, were donated by course supervisor Bill Bullock, Director of Emergency Welfare Services, to the Marian Centre, a charitable organization which feeds the needy.

ROUND THE ZONES

ON THE SPOT REPORTS FROM ALBERTA'S ZONE HEADQUARTERS

NORTHERN ZONE

Food For Thought

The man who can put himself in the place of other men, who can understand the workings of their minds, need never worry about what the future has in store for him..

Training

We have entered into that period of the year when little, if any, training is planned for throughout the Zone. This is unavoidable but Directors should take advantage of the lull to prepare and complete training plans for the fall. If this is done now, it will surely pay dividends later. We would urge Directors to give this serious consideration.

"To know" is as a seed sown
It grows and spreads, and sows itself anew.

Planning

Two more Municipal Survival Plans have received final approval and are ready for production. They are:

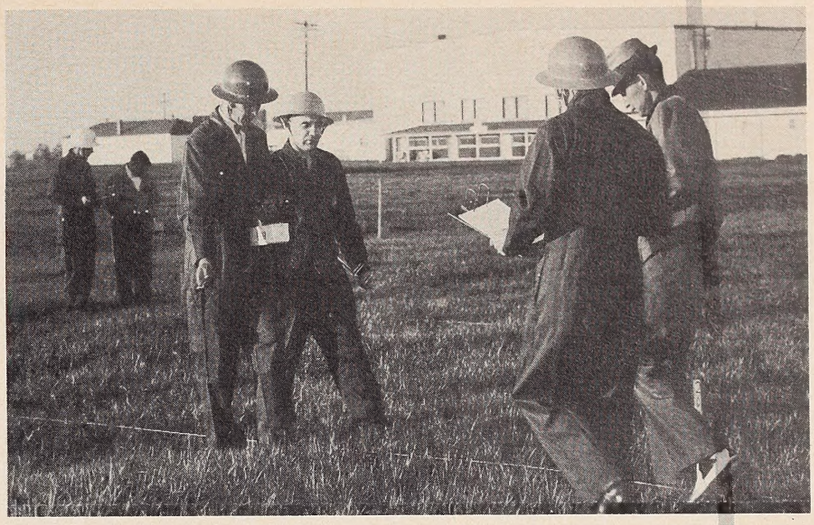
Town of Edson Survival Plan; and

M.D. of Leduc No. 75 CD Unit Survival Plan.

Twenty-one plans have now been approved.

Directors

We welcome one new Director this month—Mr. Mike Danchuk, Town of Two Hills, Alberta.



A total of 14 candidates, nine from the Camrose Radiation Monitoring Service and five members of the local Volunteer Fire Department, took part in the Radiation Exercise, pictured above, at the Camrose Fairgrounds on May 28.

Supervised by Chief Instructor, Tom Sherman, of Alberta EMO, the exercise was carried out on a simulated township, 120 by 120 feet, laid out with pegs and string. The purpose was to chart isorads of supposed radioactive fallout, using radioactive sources to furnish readings.

Our picture shows, left to right, John Seib, Clayton Myers, volunteer fireman, Merle Pederson, Ernest Forre, Ralph Martz and H. B. (Bunny) Ehlert. Civil Defence Director, Pete Fearnehough is to be congratulated on this third such exercise in two years.

PEACE RIVER ZONE

A test so realistic that a bystander became ill at the sight of simulated casualties was staged June 19 at the Village of Hythe when a two-car collision was staged, close by the location of an actual automobile accident which occurred June 9, to test emergency telephone fan out procedures and the alerting of fire services, first aid and civil defence workers and Beaverlodge ambulance facilities.

Hythe Civil Defence Director, Constable Mel Brooks was in charge of traffic control and Beaverlodge C. D. Director Vern Jones directed emergency ambulance services. Large numbers of volunteers participated and were praised by Zone Officer Sam Dunbar, on their efficiency in identifying and tagging as well as in first aid and transportation arrangements. (See also, Grande Prairie Hospital Disaster Exercise, page two).

A Rescue Exercise was conducted at Valhalla in May in which workers from Demitt, Lymburn, Goodfare and Homestead participated. It is hoped that space will permit pictures of this well-organized event to be included in a future edition of Survival.

SOUTHERN ZONE

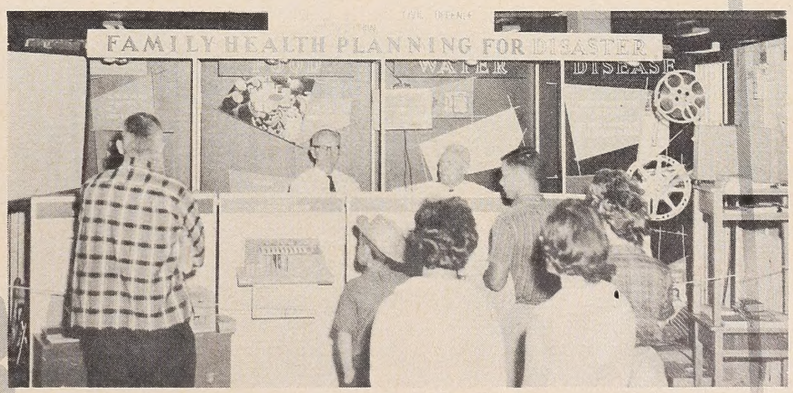
A group of 12 women from Bowness and Montgomery Civil Defence, recently completed rescue training under the direction of Mrs. L. Cooper, of Montgomery, a graduate of Arnprior and previously an instructor in First Aid and Home Nursing.

Officer-in-Charge, Southern Zone, Jim Pringle, attended a demonstration by the ladies, July 6, and was most impressed by their ability in first aid, lashing to stretchers, rescue from height, ladder drops and slides and other facets of rescue work.

The demonstration was carried out at the Calgary training centre and was followed by a short, informal meeting in the lounge.

All three Southern Zone officers assisted in manning a display at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, July 8th to 13th, and Calgary Deputy Director, Bert Webster, and some volunteer workers also took shifts.

Civil Defence films were shown and large quantities of literature were distributed to interested members of the public.



Earl Reekie and Bob McAlpine are shown manning the display at the Calgary Stampede. Civil Defence films were projected almost continually and considerable public interest was aroused.

GEOREF

The World Georgraphical Reference System, outlined in Survival in April, will be the subject of a Canadian Army lecture during joint Federal/Provincial courses prior to exercise Tocsin 1963.

CALGARY – HOSPITAL EXERCISE

The Calgary General Hospital will be the scene of a Hospital Disaster Institute, organized by the Provincial Emergency Health Service in co-operation with the Federal EHS and Calgary Target Area, on September 26 and 27. Representatives from all Alberta's major hospitals will be invited to attend and observe the operation of the General Hospital Disaster Plan. This major function of the provincial training program will stress the importance of planning for local disaster and expects to employ the admission to the hospital of 200 simulated casualties.

U.S. SHELTER PROGRAM

Shelter supplies for 37 million spaces are being procured from funds; 27,000 building owners have signed licenses giving permission for use of their buildings as public shelters; municipal governments, working closely with the Department of Defence, are preparing to take delivery of 10,000 boxcars of shelter supplies and install them in the 230,000 shelter areas. The lifesaving potential of this shelter space will become a reality in one city after another.

The Hon. Steuart Pittman
to the Congressional Reserve Group.

WALTER BODDY HONOURED

Emergency Health Services Supply Officer, Walter Boddy, whose appointment was announced in our last edition, has been named president of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association, following the organization's annual convention in Medicine Hat.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I would like to take this occasion to commend you as Civil Defense Directors on the significant progress made over the past year.

Your work is, of necessity, focused on the grim problems which the nation would meet if ever faced with nuclear attack. This is a subject which no one likes to think about unless they have to. But those who carry leadership and management responsibility in public or private life cannot turn their backs on reasonable measures to minimize loss of life under nuclear attack. **Their leadership is particularly needed during quiet periods when little public enthusiasm can be expected for such activities. This takes persistence, courage and close co-operation at all three levels of government.**

Congratulations to all of you who are so effectively laying the base for realistic measures to reduce the vulnerabiity of our people to nuclear attack.

Excerpts from a message by President Kennedy to the 1963 spring conference of the National Association of State Civil Defense Directors, in Washington, D.C.

SNAKES ALIVE

Director of Civil Defence for the village of Big Valley, Steve Gowalko, in trying to promote a community shelter, sunk a shaft into an abandoned coal mine close by. When the mine shaft was reached it was discovered that hundreds of garter snakes, measuring from 18 to 24 inches in length, had taken up residence. In deference to "Squatters rights" the project was abandoned.

PANIC?

Out of the showdown between the United States and Soviet Russia came a sobering and perhaps very significant side light.

There was no panic here in the smaller cities and towns of Alberta when nuclear war seemed only hours away. So far as we can learn, the same applied all over the Canadian west.

People read, heard and saw the ominous news develop step by step. They were quietly and deeply concerned, but no "runs" to speak of developed in buying up food and other supplies that a sudden war might make hard to get. There was no indication of anything like panic.

Perhaps we are reading something from the public reaction that is not entirely true, but to us it seemed like a fatalistic resignation with a touch of relief that we were finally going to do something about the atomic nightmare that has haunted us since the day Russia developed an atomic bomb of her own.

It is true that most of us cannot see the Soviets attacking more than a few scattered points in the West with nuclear weapons, but we all know about the dangers of fall-out; we all have relatives and friends in cities that would likely be bombed. We know that a nuclear war might set the world back many centuries—and we have some idea of the enormous loss of life and material such a war would bring.

How then do you explain the relative calm with which the crucial showdown on Cuba was received here in the West?

Are we typical of all North Americans, or at least the majority?

What, if anything, does this attitude indicate?

There is at least one fact that seems certain, **there will be no panic here in the West if nuclear war does start.**

Perhaps some of you who can remember August 4, 1914 and September, 1939, will have noticed a striking similarity in the public reaction out here on those dates and the October crisis over Cuba.

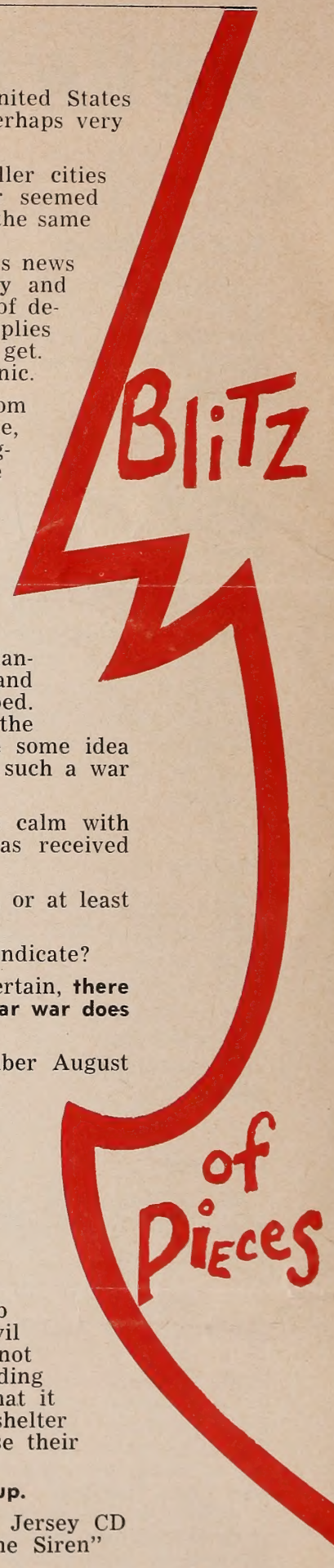
From an editorial titled "Twilight" in The Western Weekly Supplement soon after the Cuban crisis.

AIRING THEIR DIFFERENCES

The president of the Rock Lodge Club of Stockholm, New Jersey, has notified civil defence officials that his organization will not permit the use of its headquarters building as a fallout shelter. The reason stated that it was felt that authorized inspectors of shelter supplies "would be tempted to overexercise their privilege as inspectors".

The Rock Lodge Club is a nudist group.

From the New Jersey CD Publication "The Siren"

NOVA SCOTIA SCOUTS EXERCISE

A Civil Defence exercise "Operation Alert" for older Boy Scouts was conducted May 25 - 26 near Kentville, N.S. Scouts from all over the province, in teams of four, spent 20 hours as Civil Defence rescue and survival specialists, doing the type of work that would be necessary in the event of National disaster. Under adult leaders, teams competed with each other acting as either friendly or hostile agents. More than 100 scouts and a similar number of adults participated.